The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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VOL. II | MAY 2, 1914 | No. 18

COMGRESS PERIODICAL DIVISION APR 30 1914

TEXT OF RESOLUTION TO BE ADOPTED IN NATION-WIDE DEMONSTRATION TODAY

"Resolved, That this meeting calls upon Congress to pass immediately the Bristow-Mondell resolution which is now before it, proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from this State."

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

The week has brought no changes in the status of the Bristow amendment, either in the Senate or the House of Representatives. The all-absorbing Mexican situation has occupied the center of the stage in Congress and practically no other business has been considered. There was a rumor, early last week, that the House Judiciary Committee, which has the bill in charge, was ready to make a report. But the emergency of probable war prevented the committee from acting. The bill is still on the Senate calendar and in the House Judiciary.

May 2nd Demonstration.

Up to the last minute of preparation for the demonstration in all the States news has come pouring into the headquarters of the Congressional Union, reporting progress. In many towns the enthusiasm has caused demonstrations to be arranged on the spur of the moment. Suffragists who had planned to go to some larger town in the State changed their minds and decided to organize a local rally. It is hardly possible, even at this late date, to calculate the number of demonstrations and rallies which will be organized after the paper goes to press. The May 2nd rally will be a record-breaking event.

May 9th Procession.

A regiment of volunteer workers fill the large office of the Congressional Union headquarters in Washington, completing preparations for the great procession, which, on May 9th, will accompany the delegates sent from every Congressional district in the United States, to present the resolutions passed at the May 2nd demonstrations. Plans for the presentation of the resolutions are complete, and the ceremony will be a most impressive one. Spring is far advanced in Washington, and by May 9th the city will be a bower of green, furnishing a beautiful background for the procession. From all indications the capital city will be thronged with visitors for the occasion. Every mail brings pledges to march from suffragists as far away as Oregon and California.

Appeal for Circulation.

On May 2nd "The Suffragist" will be sold at a very great many suffrage rallies. Orders for the papers have come in from a number of cities of the middle west and south, and an edition of five thousand extra copies has been ordered. We hope that the plan to double the circulation will be successful within a short time. Every subscriber is urged to send in at least two new subscribers, thus enabling the Union to enlarge the paper.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

Monday, May 4—Open-air meeting corner Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Rose Berrell and Miss Anise Salsbury. Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street, 8 P. M., meeting of Government clerks. Mrs. M. E. Brooke will preside.

Tuesday, May 5—Open-air meeting, Ninth and E Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs.

Wednesday, May 6—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Lucy Burns. Meeting of Deanwood Citizens' Association, First Baptist Church, Whittingham Street, 8:30 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell. Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street, 8 P. M., meeting of Government clerks. Mrs. M. E. Brooke will preside.

Thursday, May 7—Open-air meeting, Seventh and H Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Doris Stevens and Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett.

Friday, May 8—Open-air meeting, Fourteenth and Kenyon, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Elsie Hill. Georgetown, 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Rose Berrell and Miss Mary Brennan. Congressional Union Headquarters, 8 P. M. Meeting of Government clerks. Mrs. M. E. Brooke will preside.

Saturday, May 9—Belasco Theater meeting, 12:30 P. M. 3 P. M., procession to the Capitol.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF A FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business department of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from April 18th to April 24th, 1914.

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Miss Margaret Craig	.25
Collection	1.39
Sale of tickets	32.50
Membership fees	2.50
Total	$477.33
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$31,813.06
Total to April 24th, 1914	$32,290.39

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THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Congressional Union is a society organized to win the vote for American women by an amendment to the United States Constitution. We ask the co-operation of everyone who believes in using the suffrage forces scattered throughout the country, to demand enfranchisement from Congress.

We do not stand for any diminution of effort along State lines. But we believe that tremendous power can be secured by unifying our forces and bearing down upon Congress, all the time, with our full strength.

Suffragists waste two-thirds of their energy in carrying on only scattered and isolated campaigns. Existing suffrage sentiment is not blessed nationally, and the "backward States" lose the inspiration of activity at the nation's center.

The Congressional Union declares a federal amendment to be at any time our shortest road to national enfranchisement. It requires, to amend the Constitution, a two-thirds vote of members present, in the Senate and the House. That means a **minimum** of 33 votes in the Senate, and 146 in the House. Once the amendment has passed this barrier, it has passed for good and all; it will never again need to be submitted to Congress. It is thereafter before the States for ratification.

In the States it must secure a majority vote in three-fourths of the legislatures. It must win 36 States. In the nine States which are already enfranchised, and probably in Illinois also, the endorsement of the Congressional amendment will be a matter of course. There remain 26 State legislatures to be captured for Woman Suffrage, many of which have already shown an open mind on the question by submitting it to the vote of their own people.

No popular referendum, with the immense expenditure it requires of labor and money, is necessary for the enactment of a Constitutional amendment. Obviously, procedure by this method is the most direct and economical. This would be true if not a single woman voted. But nearly four million women vote in national elections. They can if they will, cast a deciding vote between national parties on the Suffrage issue.

The Congressional Union believes that many western women will vote on the Suffrage issue. They will recognize it for what it is—the deepest moral issue of the century. Suffrage is not a State movement. It is not a national movement. It is a world movement. We in America welcome every advance in the freedom of women anywhere in the world, as if it were our own. If the women of the disfranchised States understand the depth and meaning of the Suffrage movement, why should we assume that the women of the enfranchised West will see less clearly and feel less deeply than we do?

The only Federal Amendment enfranchising women is the joint resolution denying to the States the right to disfranchise on the ground of sex. The Congressional Union endorses this resolution, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Bristow of Kansas and in the House by Representative Mondell of Wyoming. All the efforts of the Congressional Union will be concentrated upon the passage of this measure. To lobby for two bills at once is politically unwise; it divides the support of Congressmen and of Suffragists. We shall hammer away at Congress till it is ready to submit this resolution to the legislatures of the States.

The Congressional Union demands the passage of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution immediately. Suffrage for women is a right which should have been conceded long ago. The suffrage movement is an anachronism in the twentieth century. It is no longer incumbent upon women—if it ever was—to "prove their fitness," to submit the question of their right to freedom to the verdict of men electors, no better qualified than themselves for citizenship. The only test of a good method is its quickness. By working together, at white heat, women can win their fight very soon. All they need is faith in the greatness of their cause, and courage in battling for it.

WHAT THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION HAS DONE FOR MAY 2.

The Congressional Union takes some pride in its share of the work for the great demonstration on May second.

The idea of holding simultaneous demonstrations in every State of the Union, all calling upon Congress for favorable action on the federal amendment, was first announced by Miss Alice Paul at a meeting held on January 11th at the home of Mrs. William Kent, where the plans of the Congressional Union for 1914 were laid before its members. The breadth of the plan aroused instantaneous enthusiasm, and $9,000 was pledged then and there to carry it out adequately.

The big enterprise was launched with considerable difficulty. Many States had already set a date for their Spring demonstrations and were loath to make a change in their settled plans. A personal tour was therefore undertaken early in Januaryy by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., of Pennsylvania, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, and Miss Alice Paul, to consult the President and Executive Boards of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. All these organizations at once adjusted their plans to the idea of a national Suffrage Day. With the support of these strong, highly-organized States, the success of the national plan was certain.

Maryland had agreed instantly to "fall in" with a rousing demonstration for the federal amendment on May second and plans in Delaware were already in the hands of Mrs. Bayard Hilles, chairman of the Delaware Congressional Union.

On Feb. 12th, the Committee of the Congressional Union met the official board of the National Association to secure a pledge of co-operation for the national demonstration. This was promptly given, according to a decision independently made, the day before, by the National Board. The road to success was then broad and easy; it only remained to be traveled.

To every State and very many of the larger cities, the Congressional Union sent out messages to meet the officers of the State Suffrage Associations, and arouse interest in the "great idea." Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, press chairman of the Congressional Union, visited Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, and Iowa. Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck of Massachusetts, saw the Presidents of Vermont and Maine. Miss Emily Perry of Washington, D. C., assisted in the work of organizing demonstrations in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania; Mrs. Nina E. Allender devoted a month's work to Delaware; Miss Mabel Vernon made a rousing and extraordinarily fruitful tour through West Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, another splendid worker for the Congressional Union, visited North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia Alabama and Florida. Rheta Childe Dorr made a flying but fruitful trip to Detroit; while Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict did splendid organizing work in Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wyoming. Senator Helen King Robinson laid the foundation for a demonstration in her own State of Colorado. and Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, President of the National Council of Woman Voters, secured the co-operation of Wasnington, Idaho, and Utah. Over the whole country couriers traveled, leaving a blaze of activity behind them.

Today all our States are working together whole-heartedly for a single aim—the national enfranchisement of American women. Many States, like Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, have aroused their smaller towns and country districts. Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Maryland, Indiana, Delaware, and many other States have arranged for processions and demonstrations on a magnificent scale. Other States, like Wisconsin, Montana, Rhode Island, Arkansas, and a host of States beside, have devised fairs, garden parties, tableaux, banquets, pageants, etc., to capture the attention of their own public and put suffrage on the front page of every newspaper in their State. The work has rolled quite away (as it rightly should) from the hands that started it, and has reached a proportion that makes the hope we hardly ventured to entertain in January, look small and insignificant.

But the great rewards of suffrage work spring not from planning and organizing, but from the great strength of the movement, which is the source of its own successes. We are working for a cause which holds first place in the hearts of many thousands.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Vol. II MAY 2. 1914. No. 18

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

MAYDAY FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

This is the day we have looked forward to through all the snows and storms of January and the fitful rains of early Spring. It should be a day of dazzling sunshine, swelling leaves and springing violets everywhere. California and the southern States can almost always depend on May for balmy weather, but New England and the Lake States are never quite sure. The Fates will have done their duty badly, nevertheless, if rain or storm spoil a single procession or outdoor rally. Nothing should happen to make the day less of a brilliant success than suffragists everywhere have dreamed of making it. Everybody should turn out and help make it a success. Church bells and school bells should ring, factory whistles blow, bands play and choirs sing. It is a most inspiring thought that today, all over the country, on hundreds of platforms the women's cause is being argued, and that hundreds of people are listening. Tomorrow every newspaper in the United States will rehearse the story of the women's demonstration, thus swelling the audience to millions. Never, in the history of the world, have women been as vocal as they are on this day in May. It behooves women to remember that the occasion carries a heavy responsibility. If they forget this, if women make the day simply a suffrage picnic, a day of general propaganda activity, little will result. But if they remember that the demonstration is meant to accomplish a definite end, namely, immediate action by the Congress of the United States on the suffrage amendment now on the calendar of the Senate, much will result. Whatever the program of the day may be, whatever the suffrage situation in the State where **your** demonstration is taking place, let the high moment of the occasion be the putting of the resolution which is to be presented to your representative in Congress next Saturday. He cannot ignore that resolution. It comes from his constituents, the people to whom he is responsible, and to whom he must look for re-election. He knows also that every other Congressman has received a resolution from his constituents. The cumulative effect of all those resolutions, carried on the same day, delivered at the Capitol on the same day, will be tremendous. It will prove to Congress that the country is solidly back of the demand for federal action on the suffrage measure, and what the country demands of Congress it gets. What is suggested to Congress that the people would like to have if it is convenient is often disregarded. What the country demands is another thing, and it is never disregarded. The resolution then! With a shout!

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

Over the joy and enthusiasm of our Mayday rally hangs the dark cloud of impending war—the only means men have ever devised for settling disputes between nations. This war, like all the others, was entered into without the consent of women, who, nevertheless, are called upon to give their nearest and dearest to slaughter; to share the suffering and deprivations that follow the bloodshed; and finally to help pay the bills. Down in Mexico thousands of women face more ghastly horrors. They will see their homes burned, their means of livelihood destroyed; they themselves and their children will live in daily and hourly terror of the brutality and lust of roving bands of guerillas. This is war. Do women uphold it? A thousand times no. Then what shall women do to make future wars impossible? Work as they have never before worked to make the American Government a government by the people, all the people, which means women as well as men. No matter how this Mexican trouble turns out, whether the present situation will miraculously find a pacific solution, or whether it explodes into a long and bloody war, let the women keep steadily at their tremendous task of freeing half of the population from political bondage. Let the war mean to women just another evidence of men's inability to govern without the help of women; just another proof that so long as the masculine point of view dominates the affairs of state human interests will be sacrificed to property interests. Nothing except the enfranchisement of women, not in a few States, but in all the States will ever change the situation. Always in these crises women are told that they must put their own affairs aside and devote their energies to helping men. Always, in the past, the great majority of women have listened to this plea. When the Civil War broke out the suffragists were urged to throw all their strength and energy into the work of freeing the slaves, letting drop the task of securing the freedom of women. Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and others of the leaders refused to agree to this, but mostly the suffragists sacrificed their cause for emancipation and the leaders who stood firm came in for villification and abuse. They were told by such men as Horace Greeley and others as great that the self-sacrificing women would earn the eternal gratitude of the voters. History shows how little gratitude they received. All th[at] came of the women's sacrifice was m[en] votes for men. Let not the present ger[a]tion of suffragists repeat that mistake. [The] cause is the greatest cause in the [world] the most pressing of all reforms. [It] most important business before th[e] and before Congress today. [It] kept to the front even though w[ar] the country be torn with stri[fe] prevent all preventable wars a[nd] that women want the vote. T[hey] fered too much from these [wars] main passive any longer.

NATION-WIDE DEMONSTRATION

From Ocean to Ocean Suffragists Celebrate Great Day—Women from Every Congressional District to Carry Resolution to Washington on May 9th—Plans for the Procession to the Capitol

MRS. JULIET BARRETT RUBLEE
Grand Marshal of May Ninth Procession

When this issue of "The Suffragist" reaches its readers the May 2nd demonstration will be in full swing all over the country. In Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, Wilmington, and a dozen other cities processions will go marching with music and banners, through crowded streets. In hundreds of towns and cities great throngs of people will be listening, under the trees of parks, in open square and vacant spaces, to outdoor suffrage oratory. In hundreds of others crowded mass meetings will fill theaters, public halls, schools and other buildings. Everywhere, on the streets, in the street cars, in business offices and stores, in homes, suffrage will be the engrossing topic of conversation. Today is indeed woman suffrage day the length and breadth of this well-beloved land. To every suffrage rally in the country today the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage sends greeting. To all women who have worked to make the nation-wide rally a success the Union sends congratulations and warmest thanks. And to men and women throughout the country who are suffragists the Union extends a hearty invitation to come to Washington on May 9th, to take part in the great procession which will escort the delegates and the resolutions to the doors of Congress. It is Spring in Washington, and that means that on May 9th the trees that line Washington's broad avenues will be in full leaf, and fresh and green as leaves are only in the early days of summer; the many parks and open squares are already flaming with tulips, narcissus and every color of hyacinths. Shrubs are in flower, and the bluebirds and orioles are thick in all the branches. Washington in Spring is the loveliest city in the world. Only Paris, with its chestnut trees in flower can compare with it. Come then to Washington on May 9th, and march under the oak and maple boughs to the Capitol, and standing on the broad plaza of the Capitol grounds enjoy the inspiring view of the river, with its greenery and the towering monument to the leader of the first revolution, that gave men their political freedom. Looking thus you will realize with a rush of pride, that the second revolution, a peaceful one, this time, is taking place in order that women may live in freedom. Truly, the Washington demonstration on May 9th will be an event to remember during a lifetime.

Plans for the demonstration throughout the country have changed in many instances, within the last week. Many balls have been given up and mass meetings substituted. This has been the case in Baltimore, for one city. The Maryland Suffrage News, in making the announcement, says: "With the clouds of war hanging heavily over the country, the suffragists of Maryland have determined to abandon the dance and drill which had been planned as part of the entertainment for May 2, and to hold instead a great open-air mass meeting at 5 p. m., at the Courthouse plaza. The women have no desire to make merry at this grim season, when at any moment husband or son or brother may be called to face death at the front."

This feeling is manifest throughout the country. Suffragists realize the gravity of the situation, and it has profundly moved them to make their demonstrations more serious and purposeful than they had, in many cases, planned. It is more than ever fitting that women's struggle towards citizenship should go forward rapidly. The country stands in need of all its citizens now. It needs the combined wisdom of men and women to face, not only with courage, but with calmness and intelligence the crisis that faces us. Therefore let the rally today be single hearted for woman suffrage at the earliest possible date. That means, let the resolution for the Bristow Amendment be passed. That amendment, which stands permanently at the head of the first column on Page 4, of this paper, affords the most direct means, the quickest and the most appropriate method of giving the ballot into the hands of the women of America. If that amendment is solidly endorsed throughout the country, the bill will be rapidly advanced through its remaining stages in Congress, and it will be passed. Then the States, one by one, will be persuaded to ratify the action of Congress, and the great task, initiated by that brave group of women at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, and carried on without ceasing ever since by the best brains, the finest courage, the steadiest purpose that American womenhood could boast, will have been accomplished. The women of the United States will be free, free to take up the great work of government, and working side by side with men, make this country in truth, what it is now in theory, a real democracy, a land of hope, the home of a free people.

THE GREAT MAY 9TH DEMONSTRATION.

Perfected plans for the Belasco Theater mass meeting, which is to precede the great procession in Washington on May 9th, have been announced. The meeting will last exactly one hour, from 12:30 to 1:30. Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent, of California, will preside, and the speakers will be Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, President of the Connecticut State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Donald Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Baltimore; and Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Congressional Union. While the meeting is primarily intended as a welcome to the delegates who are to present the resolutions passed on May 2nd, the public will be admitted to all parts of the house not occupied by the delegates. Price of tickets, from twenty-five cents to one dollar.

MRS. GEORGE ODELL
Foot Marshal May Ninth Procession

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Nearly all the boxes have been taken for the occasion, many State societies and suffrage organizations being included in the list of box holders. These will decorate their boxes with their own banners, making a beautiful display of colors and emblems. Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, for the Political Equality League of New York; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr, for the Philadelphia Branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of the Women's Political Union of New York; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, for the Delaware State Association; the Men's League of Pennsylvania, and the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia. Individual box holders are Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, and Mrs. Christian Hemmick.

Immediately following the Belasco Theater meeting the procession will form in Lafayette Square, facing the White House. As has been stated, the procession will fall into two divisions a floral pageant, a lovely prelude to the serious political procession which follows. First of all, following the twenty foot banner, will ride the grand marshal of the day, Mrs. Juliet Barrett Rublee, supported by her mounted aides, Mrs. Denver S. Church, wife of Congressman Church of California; Miss Church, Miss Charles Forest Curry, whose husband is

MRS. ELIPHALET ANDREWS
Pageant Manager May Ninth Procession

another California Representative; Miss Mary Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Kent, and Miss Alberta Hill. The children and the chorus will come next, flowery garlands uniting the sections. A band and a color bearer separate the pageant from the procession, the order of which was described last week. First will come the home makers, then the working women of every trade and profession, from laundresses and factory workers, to lawyers, doctors, authors, actresses and artists. The political groups follow, and after them the States, the free States first, then the campaign States, and then the States where the women are still waiting their chance for enfranchisement. Ten bands, and as many mounted color bearers will form part of the procession, which will be kept in line by fifty marshals, at the head of whom is Mrs. George Odell.

Arriving at the east plaza of the Capitol, the pageant marchers, the banner bearers and one of the bands will ascend the steps of the Capitol, and form on either side, making an avenue for the delegates to pass through. The band will strike up the stirring notes of the Women's March, composed by Dr. Ethel Smyth of England, and the huge chorus of one thousand voices, trained and conducted by Mrs. Appoline M. Blair, President of the Rubenstein Club of Washington, will sing the song while the five hundred and thirty-one delegates, from every Congressional district in the United States, pass into the Capitol to deliver the resolutions. No one but the delegates will enter the Capitol at this time. It is intended that the ceremony shall be kept extremely simple, yet impressive of the seriousness of the errand.

The Women's March, which was sung on but one occasion in this country, is one of the most beautiful and inspiring pieces of music which has been written in modern times. Dr. Ethel Smyth, the composer, is highly esteemed in Europe for her productions. In Germany, the home of modern music, she is honored as one of the foremost musicians of the generations. Dr. Smyth is a member of the Militant Women's Social and Political Union, of which Mrs. Pankhurst is the founder and president. Several years ago Dr. Smyth decided that she ought to share in the sacrifices of her comrades, and she cancelled an engagement to conduct an orchestra in Berlin in order to go on a deputation to the House of Commons. With others she was arrested and sentenced to a term in Holloway Prison. Even prison experiences have their humorous aspects, and it is related that during Miss Smyth's incarceration in Holloway, a large group of women in the prison courtyard began to sing the Women's March. The sound came to Dr. Smyth in her cell. Pushing her iron cot to the window, she stood on it, thrust her arms through the bars and conducted her march with a tooth brush. This is but one example of the superb and unbreakable spirit of the English Suffragettes, which ought to engage the admiration of the world, whether the methods employed by the organization are approved of or not. It is hoped that the Women's March will become as popular in the United States as it is in England, and that it will inspire American women to the same bravery and undying determination as the English women have shown. The music of the March is easily learned, and after the chorus of May 9th has sung the first verse, the rest of the procession will be able to join in singing the remaining verses. The words of the song are given here that they may be memorized before May 9th:

THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN.

By Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc.

1

Shout, shout, up with your song!
  Cry with the wind, for the dawn is breaking;
March, march, swing you along,
  Wide blows our banner, and hope is waking.
Song with its story, dreams with their glory
  Lo! they call, and glad is their word!
Loud and louder it swells,
  Thunder of freedom, the voice of the Lord!

2

Long, long, we in the past,
  Cowered in dread from the light of Heaven,
Strong, strong, stand we at last,
  Fearless in faith and with sight new given.
Strength with its beauty, life with its duty
  (Hear the voice, oh hear and obey)!
These, these, beckon us on!
  Open your eyes to the blaze of day.

3

Comrades—ye who have dared
  First in the battle to strive and sorrow!
Scorned, spurned—nought have ye cared,
  Raising your eyes to a wider morrow.
Ways that are weary, days that are dreary,
  Toil and pain by faith ye have borne;
Hail, hail—victors ye stand
  Wearing the wreath that the brave have worn!

4

Life, strife—these two are one,
  Naught can ye win but by faith and daring,
On, on—that ye have done
  But for the work of today preparing,
Firm in reliance, laugh a defiance,
  (Laugh in hope, for sure is the end)
March, march—many as one,
  Shoulder to shoulder and friend to friend.

MRS. APPOLINE M. BLAIR
Conductor of Chorus

Besides the full strength of the Rubenstein Club, a large number of singers have volunteered for the chorus. Among these are Miss Mildred Koonce, Miss May Etheridge, Mrs. Paul McAllister, Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Helen Pill ns, Miss Louise Allen, Miss Cora Miriam Howes, Miss Lillian Lewis, Mrs. Irving Moller, Mrs. Ralph Truck, Mrs. S. B. McDuffie, Mrs. W. C. Brooke, Miss Joy Webster, Miss Annis Saulsbury, Miss Emma Waldo and Miss Lillie Ross.

MAY 2ND IN WASHINGTON.

Great has been the demands made on the Congressional Union for speakers at the various rallies throughout the country. Every member of the Washington staff of the Union will take part in some demonstration in the neighborhood of the capital. Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns, chairman and vice chairman of the Congressional Union, will take part in the great Carnegie Hall mass meeting, which is being held on Saturday

evening by the Women's Political Union of New York. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president and founder of the Political Union, will preside, and among the other speakers will be his Honor, John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor of New York, and Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Corrections.

Miss Doris Stevens, Executive Secretary of the Congressional Union, will speak at Parkersburg, West Virginia, at a mass meeting participated in by Governor Hatfield and Congressman Moss.

Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Press Chairman of the Union, will share with Senator Shafroth of Colorado the speech making at the Court House green, at the conclusion of the procession in Wilmington, Delaware

Rheta Childe Dorr, editor of the Suffragist, spoke at a large drawingroom meeting on April 30th, at the residence of Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, in Philadelphia, and remained in the city to take part in the Philadelphia procession and mass meeting in Washington Park.

Mrs. Mary Morris Lockwood, Treasurer of the Union, and President of the Alexandria County, Virginia, Equal Suffrage League, joined with the President of the Fairfax County League in an automobile Flying Squadron of suffrage speakers, who will spend the day touring to various points in the two counties, holding suffrage meetings and passing the resolution for the Bristow amendment. The tour will end in a final rally at Falls Church. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Rose Berrell, of Connecticut, and Miss Mary Brennan, of Seattle, Wash., both of whom have been assisting at headquarters in preparation for the great demonstration of May 9th.

WOMEN AND CONGRESS.

It is hardly a reproach to American women to say that they know little or nothing of what goes on in Congress. American men know practically nothing of Congress or Congressmen. The press carries a certain amount of news about Congress, and some gossip about the personality of prominent members of the Senate and the House. Of the great mass of Congressmen, and of the great majority of bills considered and even those passed, the press says nothing at all. Women who are beginning to take an interest in legislation take pains to follow the proceedings of their State legislatures. The leaders in the various States even visit the legislature on occasions, and meet the chairmen of committees, and get a sort of an acquaintance with many of their legislators. They fancy that they are really keeping in touch with the measures that are becoming laws under which they and their children must live. The truth is that government is tending more and more towards centralization, and the really important questions of law are being dealt with not in State legislatures but in Congress. It is therefore absolutely necessary for women who are interested in legislation to acquaint themselves with the daily activities of the federal body.

An account of measures, dealt with in the present Congress, and which directly affect the lives and fortunes of women and children would more than fill several issues of this paper. Taking a few of the more important, consider the Palmer Child Labor Bill, the object of which is to deal with the whole question of child labor as a previous Congress did with adulterated foods, place it under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If that law passes, and it has a tremendous opposition, the products of child labor will be prohibited from being shipped from State to State. The law will absolutely kill the ghastly evil of child labor in its worst phases. But will the law pass? An example of the attitude of Congress towards such legislation was shown in the recent discussion on the proposal to enlarge the appropriation allowed the Children's Bureau. Established two years ago, with an appropriation of $25,000, the Bureau has been so badly handicapped that its chief, Miss Julia Lathrop, this year applied to Congress for an increased appropriation of $165,000. The Congress had, without opposition, appropriated $600,000 for dealing with hog cholera; $400,000 to eradicate tick among southern cattle; $375,000 for the study of the cotton boll weevil, and $293,000 for the work of the Bureau of Standards. Yet Congress bitterly fought the appropriation for the Children's Bureau. A large opposition maintained that $25,000, which as Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania pointed out, was less than 1 per cent for every twelve children in the country, was sufficient for the study and protection of child life in the United States. The appropriation was finally granted by a meager vote, but the point is that there is in Congress a large number of men who consider the affairs of human life less important than commercial affairs. These men ought not to remain in Congress, or else they ought to change their point of view. Women, of course, at the present time, are powerless to change the Congressional situation. Yet they ought to know it. They ought to know each individual Congressman, his attitude towards humanity, his entire social theory. This paper proposes to become a Congressional directory. It intends to keep women informed, from week to week of the activities of the federal body, and of its members. Next week the paper will take up in detail the whole subject of the Children's Bureau, its work, its objects, its friends and its foes in Congress. The object of these articles, it is frankly stated, is to prove to the women of this country the urgent need of nation-wide woman suffrage, as soon as possible.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

"The Suffragist" will in May, 1914, round out the first six months of its existence, and its publishers feel that they have every right to be proud of the progress that the paper has made since its launching last November. That there was a place in the newspaper world for a paper devoted to women's politics was manifest from the beginning. As soon as it became known that "The Suffragist" was to appear subscriptions began to come in from all parts of the country, and weeks before the first number was published we had a subscription list of over one thousand. Since that time, day by day, from north, east, south and west new subscriptions have arrived in a steady stream.

Nevertheless, it is not the part of progress to rest content with past or present results, satisfactory though they may seem. We are anxious to see our paper advance in circulation. We want to see it increase in size. As soon as possible we want to add four more pages of reading matter. We want to expand until we have a very big public recognizing the fact that our paper is unique, reliable and indispensable. "The Suffragist" is not intended to displace any suffrage paper you may be reading. We do not exist for propaganda purposes, but to attend to the important matter of getting a suffrage amendment written into the Constitution of the United States. The amendment is now on the calendar of the upper house and the Congressional Union leaders expect it to pass the Senate before the end of the present term of Congress.

"The Suffragist" does not seek as its main purpose, to make converts to the cause of suffrage, because it is plain that there are already an enormous number of convinced suffragists, enough to form a huge public opinion in favor of the amendment. We have nearly four million women voters, and we shall probably have double the number after the fall elections. There remains only the necessity of uniting this great suffrage public in one concerted effort to extend the franchise to all American women. This can be done, and done quickly, through the amendment to the Constitution.

Your part in this great work, dear subscriber, is to help increase the circulation of the paper. With "The Suffragist" in the hands of a really big public, the suffragists of the country will be apprised of what is going on in Congress, and will know what to do to advance the suffrage amendment to a triumphant conclusion. Will each one of you then engage to send us at least two new subscribers at once? Send as many more as you can, but make it your duty, now, while the echoes of the great nation-wide demonstration are ringing through the land, to secure two new supporters of "The Suffragist," and the work it is trying to accomplish. We shall henceforth publish each week the list of those who send us in new subscribers, with the number of new readers secured. We begin this week with the names of several friends who, without solicitation, have, within the past few days, sent us new subscribers.

Miss Elsie Hill	2
Mrs. O. F. Ellington	6
Mrs. William Claggett	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Alice Paul	2
Mrs. Snell	2
Miss Mary Brennan	1
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	1

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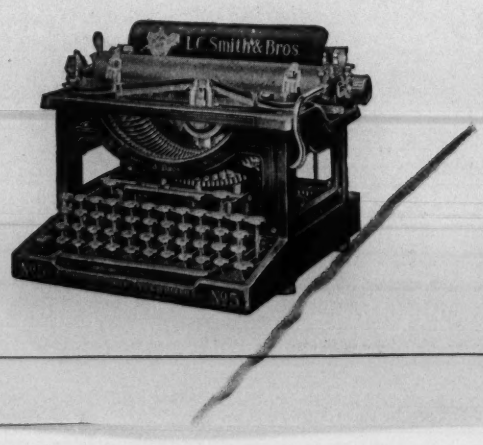

SUFFRAGE PROCESSION

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MASS MEETING

In the Belasco Theatre, at 12:30 P. M.

The Procession will form at 2 p. m. outside the Belasco Theatre and will start at 3 p. m.

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In the Suffrage Procession
MAY NINTH, 1914

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